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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869. NUMBER 338.

THE UNRETURNING BRAVE.

Decorative Ceremonies at the Cemeteries Yesterday.

Flowers and Evergreens Placed Over the Undying Dead.

The Memory of the Fallen Cherished by the Living.

Imposing Exercises at Rosehill and Oakwood.

Orations by Revs. Messrs. Collyer and Johnson.

Observation of the Occasion in Other Parts of the Nation.

Oration by Vice President Colfax at South Bend.

YESTERDAY'S EXERCISES.

How down the brave who sank to rest,
All calm and bathed in glory; while
Above the tempest howled and pressed
On their white tombs their stormy spoil!
Up the child-warrior's grassy mound
Let flowers and weeping willows wave—
She trembled not amid the sound
Of the battle, nor fears the grave.

The words which the Englishman wrote more than an hundred years ago, are as sweet and as befitting now, as they were when they fell from the lips of the lyric poet, for the heart of humanity does not change with the centuries, and while there shall be a mother to rear, and a country to love, there shall be a sweeter and more tender sympathy between the living and the dead.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Commissioners of Cemeteries for the decoration of the graves of those who fell in the long series of conflicts that have arisen between the sections of our country, and the day was observed by the people in accordance with the request of the Commissioners. The weather was delightful, and the heart of humanity never, perhaps, was more in accord. The beautiful cemeteries, and the short journey which intervened between them and the city, seemed to be thronged with the assembly of the dead.

The first exercises were at ROSEHILL, and those whose duty called them there assembled, and the throng poured on, towards Calvary, with those bound for that place. Into the cemetery the procession moved, at such as the gates were opened, and the small rooms of the gatekeepers were filled with persons waiting for admission. But they did not accommodate one individual in a hundred of those who were present, and those only by those who were fortunate enough to have made sufficient haste in a short time the weather was much inferior, in the cloudy skies and the chilly air, to that which followed, and by those who claimed kin and companionship with those who were buried there. The latter passed until the

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND TRAIN

at 1 P.M. It brought Ellsworth's Zouaves under the command of Maj. Hollands. This fine body of men, of grand physiques and powerful limbs, were arrayed in their original picturesque costume. Their red, flowing Turkey breeches, light gaiters, blue jackets and fantastic caps, looked well by night or by the depressing weather. Knapsacks, on which were affixed bundles of evergreens, were on the men's backs, and on the line of their baronets were bouquets of flowers. Newsies' Garden City band accompanied the Zouaves. There were other organizations on board this and the succeeding train. At 1 p. m. the procession formed at the gates and marched in the following order to the place of meeting:

Marshal Gen. Jackson.
Marshal General Salomon.
Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge.
Lieutenant-General Sheridan and Major Ellsworth's Zouaves, commanded by Major Hayden.
National Guard, Cavalry A, commanded by Captain Fisher.
Board of Trade Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Bridges.
The Grant Guards, commanded by Captain Briggs.
Chicago Mercantile Battery, commanded by Lieutenant John W. Bussey.
The Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Captain Gross.
Union Veteran Relief Association, commanded by General Joseph Stockton.

MOVING TOWARD THE STAND.

At 2:15 the head of the procession moved, the band playing a dirge. The most desirable position was worth a fortune, a touching and pathetic tune, commenced with the sad prelude that contained through the music of all. On went the procession, and the music ceased. The time between the performance in the stand was short, but sufficiently long to allow the people to crowd to be thoroughly crushed before they reached them.

Long before the hour which had been decided on for the exercises to commence, the ground in the vicinity of the stand had arrived, a great throng to appear in the vicinity of the stand. Soon the ground was covered with the people, and the throng reached from the stand to the gate. Every one seemed to be in search of a friend, and the cry was heard from every direction, "Have you seen so and so?" "Where is my friend?" "Can you tell me where I can find my friend?" Many were taken sick from the crowd, and were carried to the rear of the stand, where they were attended by the physicians in attendance. Many fainted, and were carried out of the crowd.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869.

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail or express $18.00
Daily Edition, per month, by carrier 1.75

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Daily, Delivered, Sunday EXCEPTED, 25c cent. per week.
Daily, delivered, SUNDAY INCLUDED, 30 cent. per week.

ADDRESS: TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CHEROKEE LAND QUESTION.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a person (Mr. Rock Cameron) who appears to represent the settlers in the Cherokee Neutral Lands. As all roads, he argues their cause, and if he fails to argue it well it is because the facts are against him.

He indirectly says of the outset that we have been paid by Mr. Joy to espouse his side of the matter every day. As we have not conversed Mr. Joy's side of the controversy, and have never seen Mr. Joy, and have never had any communication with him directly or indirectly, nor ever received any money from him or the promise or suggestion of any, it would seem that Mr. Cameron makes an unfortunate beginning. Our sympathies are and have been with the settlers all the time. We have pointed out the fact that they are under bad leadership—a fact which Mr. Cameron's letter is calculated to impress upon the public mind even more forcibly than before. We have insisted also that they should keep within the bounds of law and abstain from mob violence and communism, unless they were prepared to see the struggle end in favor of the public withdrawn from them and enlisted on the side of Mr. Joy. The party which shall secure the moral power of public opinion in this controversy will prevail in the end, whether that power be composed of one man or three thousand men, and whether it be armed with parchment titles or ball cartridges. And, as it usually the case, it is for the parties respectively, by their conduct, to endorse or sow their own cause. Newspapers can do nothing to prejudice the claims of the settlers on the Cherokee lands, even if they were disposed to do so, and we make that assertion in a hundred of the public journals of the United States would willingly harm a hair of their heads.

What are the facts? These lands were owned by the Cherokee Indians in fee simple. They made a treaty with the United States to sell the lands in a certain way. The United States, in that treaty, reserved and guaranteed to all white settlers occupying lands at the time the treaty should be finally ratified the title to one hundred and sixty acres each, under the pre-emption laws. There is no dispute as to this class of settlers. The trouble comes from a different set of claimants—those who went upon the lands after the ratification of the treaty, knowing that they had no rights there, and could acquire none except from the grantees of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, acting through the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Cameron objects to the phrase, "land stealers," as applied to this class of settlers. We said that the so-called "Leaguers," commencing as land-stealers, ended by becoming squatters—and that is the exact truth. If the statement copied from the Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune*, concerning the hanging of Keller and Little, is true.

While Mr. Joy's title to the lands (or those which are not actually occupied by settlers at the time the treaty was ratified) is good in point of law, it is incumbent on him to recognize the fact that the policy of the United States is, and always has been, opposed to land monopoly; and while this particular tract never was public land, precedence, if nothing else, would dictate to him to make some arrangement with the new settlers, in accordance with established custom. The policy of the government has been to grant alternate sections of land to private companies upon condition of their building railroads through them, and raising the price of the remaining lands to pre-emptors to two dollars and a half per acre. It is one of the fact that Mr. Joy and those associated with him in the land purchase are building a railroad through the equitable settlement which we have suggested would be a benefit to all parties concerned.

If, under these circumstances, Chicago, which is in the very lap of all this vast productive industry, shall absorb this domestic commerce and become the central point of commercial wealth, and in consequence power and influence, it must always stand towards New York as the interior of every country does to its seaport. It will feed and clothe New York; will give its railways and steamers and ships occupation; and, by the very force of necessity alone, maintain that city at its commercial height. It stands as the agents for the exchange of its surplus products for those of foreign nations. The two cities are not and cannot be rivals in any sense, in the foreign trade, because the one is out of the natural line of travel from the sea; and, for the same reason they can never be rivals for the domestic commerce. New York being so remote from the busy hives of humanity, whose products and whose needs must have a place of business nearer home.

WHERE THE WEST IS.

Chicago is not longer "out West," but is an Eastern city. It is only 900 miles to the Atlantic coast, while it is 2,385 miles to the Pacific coast. Dividing the Union into East, Centre and West, each division is about 1,100 miles wide. The Eastern Division will embrace all the States lying east of the Mississippi River; the Central, all the States and Territories between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains; and the Western, all the States and Territories between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast. Somewhat the largest of these three great divisions is the Central. And, astonishing as it may appear to those who have not examined the map carefully, the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains contains as many square miles as the territory east of the Mississippi River, notwithstanding this comparison leaves Southern, all of the so-called "Eastern" and "Central" States, and all of the old "Northwest." The completion of the Pacific Railway has changed the frontier West into East and Central, and moved the West 1,100 miles toward the setting sun. The actual West consists of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, and the major portion of Colorado and New Mexico. It is hard to realize the truth that Chicago is an *Eastern* city, and that Illinois is not even a Central, but is an Eastern State. Omaha, which has always been regarded as on the western verge of the West, is not 500 miles from the centre of the Union! We are not surprised, therefore, that the citizens of that enterprising little place resent the imputation of being in the Far West. In short, this is a tolerably long "century" from east to west, and, if when the Pacific Railroad was finished, the coal and the iron, the copper and lead are found, and, where the people to supply whom those factories are built reside.

If, under these circumstances, Chicago, which is in the very lap of all this vast productive industry, shall absorb this domestic commerce and become the central point of commercial wealth, and in consequence power and influence, it must always stand towards New York as the interior of every country does to its seaport. It will feed and clothe New York; will give its railways and steamers and ships occupation; and, by the very force of necessity alone, maintain that city at its commercial height. It stands as the agents for the exchange of its surplus products for those of foreign nations. The two cities are not and cannot be rivals in any sense, in the foreign trade, because the one is out of the natural line of travel from the sea; and, for the same reason they can never be rivals for the domestic commerce. New York being so remote from the busy hives of humanity, whose products and whose needs must have a place of business nearer home.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

The marvellous growth of Chicago, and the selfish efforts which ignorant people make constant drawing killer of capital and its liberal investment in permanent business, have long since angered and mortified the various Western cities which were large before Chicago was known on the maps. One after the other these cities have abandoned the delusion of further competition with Chicago, and each is now actively engaged in placing its business in the most direct connection with that of the western Metropolis.

Chicago, however, is no longer the growing city of the prairies, ambitiously expecting to rival Cleveland, then Galena, then Toledo, then St. Louis, and yet, later, Cincinnati; it has passed into the front rank of cities, wrestling precedents from New Orleans and Baltimore, and pressing close upon Boston, even with her consolidated suburbs. Boston, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, however, bear the same relation to New York that Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee do to Chicago. They have ceased to be rivals, and have become rich and strong tributaries to that national commerce of which New York and Chicago are now the acknowledged centres. Henceforward there can be but one other to which the American nation may refer as metropolitan in their respective sections of country, and in their combined relations of commerce. New York has practically changed all the original and foreign commerce of the United States. To that port come most of the foreign fabrics which support and dignify the people, and thence goes the bulk of the products which are to be exchanged for them. Chicago will support and dignify the people of the Central and Western States with domestic products, and in return receive their foreign imports. One by one her established lines decayed away, until there was left but one, the Erie Canal, which, in the year 1868, received from the West 1,200,000 tons of freight, and delivered to it 300,000 tons. Of this vast amount of freight, Chicago received 1,000,000 tons, and delivered to it 200,000 tons. Of the 1,200,000 tons received by the Erie Canal from the West, 1,000,000 tons were grain and flour, and 200,000 tons were provisions, live stock, and miscellaneous articles. Of the 300,000 tons delivered to the Erie Canal from the East, 200,000 tons were coal, and 100,000 tons were miscellaneous articles. Of the 200,000 tons delivered to the Erie Canal from Chicago, 100,000 tons were coal, and 100,000 tons were miscellaneous articles. Of the 1,000,000 tons received by the Erie Canal from Chicago, 800,000 tons were grain and flour, and 200,000 tons were provisions, live stock, and miscellaneous articles. Of the 100,000 tons delivered to the Erie Canal from the East, 50,000 tons were coal, and 50,000 tons were miscellaneous articles. Of the 100,000 tons delivered to the Erie Canal from Chicago, 50,000 tons were coal, and 50,000 tons were miscellaneous articles. Of the 1,000,000 tons received by the Erie Canal from Chicago, 800,000 tons were grain and flour, and 200,000 tons were provisions, live stock, and miscellaneous articles. Of the 100,000 tons delivered to the Erie Canal from the East, 50,000 tons were coal, and 50,000 tons were miscellaneous articles. Of the 100,000 tons delivered to the Erie Canal from Chicago, 50,000 tons were coal, and 50,000 tons were miscellaneous articles.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

At Geneseo, on Monday of last week, Mrs. John Thompson gave birth to a child weighing fifteen pounds.

Dr. W. H. Orrigar undertook to pasteurn a violent epileptic fit with a little grit in Dayton's brand the other day. He administered chloroform and performed the operation, but the patient could not be restored to consciousness.

Among the incomes returned in Montgomery County are: Wm. Brewer, $18,833; J. S. Hagerman, $12,000; Wm. Hall, $10,000.

At a log-rolling in the south part of Richmond County, on Monday of last week, two young men, Joseph Cannon and Jonathan Shelby had a personal difficulty, which resulted in Carson hitting Shelby several blows on the head with a hand-spike, breaking the skull, and causing his death on Tuesday. Carson succeeded in making his escape.

In Peabody, St. Clair County, May 24, a son 7 years old, of Conrad Schoen, got hold of a can filled with coal oil, and, removing the cork, took a draft of the liquid, from the effects of which he died, after suffering severely for about five hours.

The cut-worms are destroying corn among the newly-set tomato plants in the vicinity of Aston. The gentleman who has a fruit farm one mile from that place, set out eighteen hundred plants in one day. During the night the cut-worms attacked the plants, and by morning only about four hundred were left standing. The worms had cut the plants short off just above the surface of the ground.

The State street bridge at Geneseo gave way on Thursday. Dangerous injuries were inflicted upon Mr. Cambridge, and Mr. Cambridge's wife, by a fall of brick.

At Alton, on the 26th, Mrs. Vendrick was brought before Justice Hogan, charged with an attempt to poison her husband and mother-in-law on the 4th of March last. Mrs. V. was convicted and bound over in the sum of $2,000 to appear for trial at the next grand jury. Her husband does not credit the charge.

The Rock Island *Argus* tells the following story:

"A few days ago, a gentleman came up to the city from the country, and, after disposing of his business, started for home. He had a load of goods, and, having the most terrible risks, said to the driver of the team that he would walk out and meet him with at least as much confidence as he would ride. The driver consented, and the two started.

A number of Irish and German emigrants who have been located in New York during the last ten years is shown by the following table:

	Irish.	German.
1860	203,740	119,136
1861	203,740	119,136
1862	203,740	119,136
1863	203,740	119,136
1864	203,740	119,136
1865	203,740	119,136
1866	203,740	119,136
1867	203,740	119,136
1868	203,740	119,136
1869	203,740	119,136

At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. Kane read a letter from Lieut. Hall, the Arctic explorer, written on board the whaler Ravenscraig, dated Aug. 20, 1868, and which was received in London in March last. Mrs. V. was placed under bonds, and the case laid over for examination by the next grand jury. Her husband does not credit the charge.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

McCALLUM, GREASE & SLOAN,

CARPETINGS,
Oil Cloths,
AND
MATTINGS,

TO ARCHITECTS.

Notice to Architects.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICES.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

CUNARD LINE

RAILROADS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES.

MACHINERY.

U. S. STANDARD SCALES

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MISSOURI ENTERPRISE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THE GUTTA PERCHA.

WASHINGTON.

ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK.

CANADA.

MICHIGAN.

BALTIMORE.

LA SALLE.

LOUISIANA.

NEBRASKA.

CUBA.

MILL EXPLOSION AT LA POINTE, WIS.

MINNESOTA.

THE GRAIN SWINDLE.

VIRGINIA.

THE SHERIDAN SHAVE.

WASHINGTON.

The Armand Brothers' Case to Come up Again Before the French Court.

Secretary Boutwell Instructs to Buy Two Millions Gold a Week Until Further Orders.

Suppressing Outrages in the South.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

THE ARMAND-BOUTWELL CASE.

The case of the United States against the Armand Brothers, who both the owner for the Confederate, and sold them after the close of the war, is soon to come up again before the French Court of Appeals. Our government has retained Jules Favre in place of Berrier, deceased, as principal counsel. The case was decided adversely to the United States in the lower court, on the ground that none of the matters or claims against the Armands consisted of decements which had been stolen from him. Our authorities have appealed other evidence to prove the same ground, and the matter is to be heard from the beginning.

PRIZE MONEY.

Since Third Auditor Colton's rejoinder by Bournegard, Fourth Auditor Tabor has appeared in print, and writes to defend his office against the imputations that it was responsible for the non-early payment of prize money to those who served in Farragut's fleet at the capture of New Orleans. After stating that no law was passed to justify the settlement till the 3d of last March, he says until the control into those claims was defined, the amount of money to be distributed, it is useless for the independent press to blame any at Generals Butler or the Fourth Auditor, or any one else, until this adjudication is made. If those interested want their share of the prize-money speedily, let them blame away at the Judiciary, and press an early decision there. When they make the award; when they decide how much money is to be distributed in the capture, and then say who the captors were; whether all the fleet, or only those within half-cannon shot; when they determine what was private or what was public property; when they ascertain what was captured by the army, what by the navy, the exact money will be placed to the credit of the appropriation, on the books of the Treasury.

POSTAL.

Postmaster Goodin, of Cincinnati, has made arrangements to have a postal car run on the road between St. Louis and Cincinnati, about the 1st of July. This will insure the immediate transmission of all letters and papers, and the latter reaching without delay, which is now imposed by the necessity of the distribution at Cincinnati.

Secretary Boutwell has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy two millions in gold each week until further orders.

SUPPRESSING OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

A communication referred to the Attorney General's decision, which will have direct bearing on the course to be adopted in our government in the suppression of outrages at the South. It seems that General Reynolds lately took three persons, who had murdered Union men, out of the civil authorities on the ground that the latter showed no disposition to try them, and proposed to try them by a military board, and glee clubs from the city. Attorney General Hoar has decided that the act was unwarranted, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony and solemnity of the occasion.

At Quincy.

QUINCY, May 30.—The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves was performed at Woodlawn Cemetery, this afternoon. The attendance was large, but much smaller than it would have been, had the weather been favorable. Many persons, however, singing by citizens and the Lodgertrane Band, the singing of hymns, an address by Rev. S. H. Harring, of the Unitarian Church, and the decorations with flowers, followed by a benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of the Presbyterian Church. Representations from all our churches, and many of our different societies, participated in the exercises.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—Saturday was observed as a memorial day in the Cities. There was a general suspension of business, and many of our buildings were draped in mourning. The day was ushered in by Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, at the Academy of Music, in a patriotic address. The procession consisted of five posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, with their bands of music, and numerous societies, &c. Seven cemeteries were visited, and the graves of the dead decorated. Over two thousand soldiers were strewn with flowers. The exercises at the cemeteries were very appropriate to the occasion.

At Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—The procession, consisting of ex-volunteer soldiers, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the city officials, and a band of music, marched from the Court-House at 2 o'clock this afternoon to the Cave Hill Cemetery, and in the solemn duty of decorating the graves of the dead. The weather was favorable, however, prevented the delivery of the oration, and other services were closed out of regard to the occasion.

At Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, May 30.—The usual floral decoration ceremonies, on account of the threatening appearance of the weather, this afternoon, were not largely attended as anticipated, though a goodly number were present. The procession marched from the city to a band, prayer, decoration of graves, and return to the city. The ceremonies were performed at the Lindenwood Cemetery, all of which was of a very affecting nature. There are upwards of 800 soldiers buried in the beautiful cemetery.

At Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.—The rite of decorating the graves of our soldiers who fell in the war was observed to-day in the Grand Army of the Republic. The procession, which was a long one, was delivered by Chaplain Woodbury. The bells were tolled and salutes fired at the various places of business were closed during the exercises. All the cemeteries in the vicinity were visited.

At San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The second annual memorial decoration of the graves of soldiers occurred to-day in the cemeteries of this city. The usual solemn ceremonies were held at the grave of Colonel E. D. Baker, which was decorated by Rev. Dr. Stone officiating. In addition to the San Francisco posse comitatus, delegates from the interior ports participated.

At Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Business yesterday was suspended, and the streets were thronged with people to the cemetery to participate in the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves.

At Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, May 30.—Large numbers of white and black people assembled in the cemeteries to-day to strew flowers on the soldiers' graves. The memorial ceremonies participated in the procession.

M. D. JACKSON & CO.'S R. R. CIR.

Mr. S. W. Clarke, Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial: The settlement of the account which is thus demanded by General Beauregard will be replaced under the act of March 3, 1869, which gives the payment of any claims on the United States to parties engaged in the late rebellion which accrued previous to the 19th of April, 1861.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Money is abundant at call at 6 per cent. Gold is steady at 134. There seems to make the slightest use of telegrams from Washington. A correspondent of the Commercial at Washington says Grant on being appealed to against Mr. Boutwell's policy, intimated that in administering the finances he should be governed by the desire of placing a man of business and experience at the head of the Treasury Department, and that the Cabinet opposition to Mr. Boutwell would not affect his course. The president, at the present, thinks of over-ruling Mr. Boutwell's views, especially as he came into office on many leading business men and financiers in all parts of the country.

GOLD

opened buoyant, the day's saving gotten abroad that the United States Treasury would not sell on Monday. The advertisement had appeared, but there was a decline of one-half per cent. The market is strong, however. There is an export of nearly $1,000,000 this week. Cable despatches received at German bankers state that the Prussian Government proposes to tax all foreign securities, including United States bonds, one per cent, the tax to be in the form of a stamp, which must appear on every such security before it is a good delivery. This is expected to check the foreign demand.

WARSAW, IND.

Conviction of a Murderess—Sentenced to Prison for Life.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., May 30.

Dr. Shaffer and wife were arrested near this place one year ago last October, on the charge of murdering Miss Sarah Bruner by poisoning on bail. Shortly after the doctor died, and his wife's trial, being postponed from term to term, finally came on for a close hearing last week, lasting nearly a week. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Judge Biddle sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for life. Mrs. Jackson and his two daughters were working for the prisoner's release. Mrs. Jackson testified that Shaffer gave him and his daughters some pie, and that they were taken sick soon after. The post-mortem examination was held and strychnine found in the stomach. No such account for Mrs. Shaffer's action and she pleads innocent to trial.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Flouring Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, May 30.

At 2 o'clock this morning the large flouring mill of Hill & Orbison, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few hours was got so worn as to be most entirely destroyed. The following is the insurance: Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; London, $5,000; Home, of New York, $5,000; Niagara, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000. The insurance covers about one-half of the loss on the building and machinery. The fire is supposed the work of an incendiary, the mill not having been in use for the last three months, and at the time of setting no grain or flour. This is the largest fire that has visited our city for several years.

The weather still continues very wet. Very heavy rain for the last few days.

St. Louis Type Foundry.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The St. Louis type foundry, which was destroyed by fire last week, has suffered as follows: Wolcott, of St. Louis, $1,000; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, $5,000; Hall, of Springfield, Ill., $5,000; Security, of New York, $5,000; Typefounders of New York, $5,000; Western, of Buffalo, $5,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, $5,000; Home Mutual, of St. Louis, $5,000; State, of Cleveland, $5,000; North British, of London, $5,000; Home Mutual, of St. Louis, $5,000, and Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000. Total, $50,000. The insurance on the building and machinery will be $30,000, and the loss of the foundry is now estimated at $30,000.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Panama Quiet—Isthmus Canal in the Columbian Senate—Intelligence from Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Salvador, Costa Rica, Etc.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamer Alaska, from Panama, May 15, via Kingston, Jamaica, 25th inst., has arrived.

Panama was quiet. The Columbian Senate had under consideration the bill for the construction of the Panama Canal. Previous news was reported.

The steamer City of Paris had Virginia have arrived from Liverpool.

EUROPE

General Britain.

St. Morley to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.

By Mobile Telegraph to the Times from Mobile, yesterday, May 29.

The yellow fever was still raging at Bas Jon Rouge, in Louisiana.

The inauguration of Grant was quiet, orderly, and enthusiastic. Fifteen thousand persons participated in the procession.

The yellow fever on the Mississippi coast is abating.

JOCKEY CLUB.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The New York Herald has a special cable despatch, dated London, May 29th, which states that at a meeting of the Jockey Club, to-day, Lord Joseph Bentinck's motion to prohibit the racing of two-year olds before the 1st of July, each year, was lost. Mr. Fortescue's motion to prohibit betting upon horses running before the 1st of May, each year, was carried. This is regarded as the greatest reform the turf has experienced for years, in regard to the amelioration of thoroughbreds, and morality of the racing community.

George Peabody called on the Queen, from Liverpool, to-day, for New York.

Spain.

NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

MADRID, May 29.

The Official Gazette will contain, to-morrow, a decree appointing General Caballero de Rodas, the present Director of Artillery, as Captain General of Cuba.

MADRID, May 30.

General Caballero de Rodas will sail on the 10th of June for Havana.

Austria.

ISMAIL PASHA IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, May 30.

Ismael Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived in this city.

Mexico.

MEXICO, May 20.

The steamship Nova Scotian from Quebec has arrived.

NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Visit By the Commissioners to Yorkville—Locations at Elgin.

ELGIN, Ill., May 30.—On Friday, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to locate the Northern Illinois Insane Asylum spent the evening of the first day's visit in this city, stopping at the Universal Hotel, as Sherman Hall, and at an early hour on Saturday morning they went to Yorkville, reaching there about noon, by a visit to the Chisholm farm.

On Friday afternoon the Commissioners paid a visit to the grounds just north of the city, owned by Mrs. Lovell, and upon the recommendation, for the location of such an institution, considered very desirable in many respects. Saturday morning the other of the charms of woodland and prairie, and the Commissioners were much impressed with the circumstance that it is situated about 40 feet above the city, and that the drainage would be perfect, and is conducive to a speedy spring of the water, with a fall of 17 feet. The water supply is also of excellent quality, and susceptibility of this location for the purposes to be arrested at, seemed unanimous with the Commissioners. The farm contains about 160 acres, and is understood that Judge How will hold that in unencumbered State this evening, and it is understood that the owners wisely abstained from expressing any decided opinion upon the subject.

MEMPHIS.

Suicide of a Chicagoan—Murder—Important Decision.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—Mr. Southwick, of Chicago, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at the residence of his brother-in-law, last evening. The cause is unknown.

At a negro ball last night, Charley Bond shot Sandy Kell through the breast, the latter mortally. Bond escaped.

The Supreme Court in a synopsis of the decision of the Supreme Court, at Brownsville, yesterday, State vs. Cotton, reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of the Confederate bill tights to Tennessee, that the Confederate Government had no power to confiscate property, or any other right secured by the Constitution of the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court is regarded as the duty of all our State Courts to follow the decisions of the United States Courts, which make for peace, and to guard against all decisions and opinions which tend to keep the country divided and unsettled, or tend to avoid the revival of past issues by the determination of any court in either branch of the Church, that has grown out of former issues. The decision of the Supreme Court sustains the jurisdictions of the Church that they confirm their practice in relation to all such causes, as far as is consistent with their constitutions, and the decisions of the Supreme Court prior to the controversies that resulted in the separation.

III.—RECOMMENDATION OF A DAY OF PRAYER.

That this committee of this Presbyterian Church recommend to the Presbyterian Church that they observe the eighth day of the United States Centennial, and that the Moderator of the General Assembly appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and that the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly shall have a right to vote or deliberate in said assembly, and that the Moderator